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see to it that when the language grows, as grow it must with the progress of invention and civilization, it shall grow as it ought, and be pruned if necessity for this arise.

To return to the point where I started : in connection with the use of the type-writer the necessity for two new words must be apparent on a moment's thoughtful consideration. One of these is for the product of the type-writing machine. "Type-written manuscript" is the clumsy phrase now employed ; but is there any reason why "typoscript" should not be substituted for it ? The word is properly formed, and is needed to express a new idea ; and along with this would naturally go "typoscripture" to convey the abstract notion of the art of type-writing. Equally, if not more, needed is a name for the type-writing machine. "Type-writer" is now applied indiscriminately to the machine and the operator, so that when a man says, "I have just got a new type-writer," it is impossible for his friend to determine without further inquiry whether a machine has been purchased or a pretty young woman engaged. My first thought upon this matter was that "typograph" would be an excellent word to denote the instrument on which "typoscript" is produced ; but as soon as my attention was called to the fact that we already have the words "typography," "typographical," etc., with well-established meanings, it was apparent that "typograph" would not answer the purpose. Instead of this, "graphotype" was suggested, and as this is equally good etymologically, as it expresses the same idea, and as it is free from the fatal objection that lies against "typograph," I see not why it is not an admirable word to express the thought.

"Typoscript" and "graphotype," then, are, in my judgment, needed additions to the language, and the sooner they come into common use the better. There should be no hesitation in using them because they are new ; for they stand for new ideas, and in their make-up they violate no law that rightly governs the formation of words. In connection with this, I may add that along with "typoscript" would very properly go the abbreviations TS. and TSS., as counterparts to the long-accepted MS. and MSS.

PHILO H. SYLVESTER.

V.

STATEHOOD FOR THE INDIANS.

THE frequent conventions held during the past twelve months in the States adjacent to the Indian Territory, and the resolutions which they uniformly and almost unanimously adopt favoring the opening up of this region to white settlement, are but symptoms of the wide-spread discontent with its existing anomalous and deplorable condition.

It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed account of this condition. A few of the more important facts seem to be generally recognized and acknowledged. That this Territory offers a serious and damaging obstacle to free commercial intercourse between the States and Territories surrounding it is apparent. That the present form of its government affords no protection to life or property in the sense known to civilized people seems equally well understood. Several years ago I heard a wealthy and intelligent citizen of this Territory say that if he could sell his property he would move into the States, as he was unwilling to reside in a country where his only protection was the shotgun. He defined the situation in a sentence. The amount of crime committed in the Indian Territory when a white man is one of the parties can readily be ascertained, approximately at least, from the records of the Federal Courts having jurisdiction ; and surely it is sufficiently shocking. But the crimes committed where both parties are Indians cannot be ascertained. A newspaper published in that country not long since estimated the number of murders alone at three hundred during the year 1888. Considering the paucity of its population, the figures are something appalling, and appeal eloquently for some remedy.

The United States Government assumes to be the guardian of these people, and cannot shirk the responsibilities of the situation by mere non-action. Humanity and sound policy alike demand a change.

What shall the change be ? The more enlightened public sentiment, as well among the Indians as among white people, seems at last to have reached the con-

clusion that the only solution of the Indian question is to clothe him with citizenship. The distinguished Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, who was at the head of the Senatorial Commission sent out a year or two ago to investigate the condition of the five so-called civilized tribes of Indians, is reported to have admitted, in a public utterance, that they have attained to a stage of civilization beyond which it is impossible for them to advance, under their present form of government. Those who have resided along the border of their country long enough to become acquainted with their character and condition can attest the truth of this statement.

But two heretofore insuperable obstacles stand in the way of a change. One is the Indian himself—his fears and prejudices. The other is the none too exalted regard for the rights of the Indian, but the much too exalted opinion of his character and of the nature of his rights, which exist in the Eastern half of the United States. No one will deny, at this late date, the right of these Indians to the lands included within their Territory; but this right does not carry with it the right of their people to determine the relations to the political organization of the United States which they and their domain shall hold. The United States Government has claimed and has exercised this right from its establishment. It cannot shut its eyes to the effects of its existing paternal, emasculatory guardianship. It owes it to the Indian, it owes it to humanity, that this relation should be changed, and for the better.

Again, then, we come to the question, What shall the change be? And it is a question that presses more and urgently for an answer.

Thirty years' residence upon the border has made me somewhat familiar with the fears and prejudices of the Indian, and I venture nothing in asserting that he will never consent to any form of Territorial government that could possibly be devised. Under a Territorial government, the President of the United States appoints all the more important officers, and the Indian is afraid that during this transition period he would be deprived of his rights to his lands. But if a bill admitting this Territory into the Union as a State at once, without the intermediate Territorial condition, be carefully prepared, allotting to each citizen of the country his present individual claim in fee simple, and giving the remainder to the new State to be disposed of at its will, as soon as they can be made to understand it the Indians will consent to it.

No one better knows than the Indians of this Territory that there will be a change in the not distant future, whether they consent or not; and if they be made to understand that each individual is to have in fee simple the land to which he now has but a shadow of title; that he is to be permitted to elect his own officers, State and National; that he himself is to be made a citizen of the United States, clothed with all the rights, enjoying all the privileges, and fortified by all the protection of every other citizen; and that he is no longer to be subjected to the inquisitive surveillance of the United States Government,—both his interest and his pride will be awakened as never before. He is not a fool, even if he is not fully civilized. Remove him from his present emasculating tutelage and throw him upon his own resources, and his pride, his interest, and a sense of his new responsibilities will lift him to a higher civilization, and this farce of a government, this *imperium in imperio*, will cease to be a barrier to our National progress, a disgrace to our National policy, and a stain upon our National honor.

W. M. FISHBACK.

VI.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OVER-ESTIMATE.

MR. GLADSTONE's essay on the future of the English-speaking races estimates the probable population of the United States in 1988 at 500,000,000. Twenty years ago a countryman of the venerable prophet predicted a pandemonium of anarchy that would explode the civilization of Anglo-America as effectually as it has blighted the prosperity of Mexico and Peru. Optimism, in this age of rapid progress, is apt to harmonize with the general current of tendencies; but while the stability of Republican institutions has been considerably under-rated, the natural resources of our special Republic have been as undoubtedly over-rated.